

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

NO. VII. CARBON AND ITS COMPOUNDS.

The presence of carbonic acid gas in considerable quantities in our atmosphere will naturally suggest the following questions. If oxygen is as constantly abstracted from the air we breathe, by the formation of carbonic acid gas in the various natural and artificial processes, what has been altered, how comes it that there is not, on the one hand, a gradual diminution in this important constituent in the atmosphere; and on the other, an accumulation of the same? And again: carbonic acid being so much heavier than common air, how is it that it does not collect in large and injurious quantities near the surface of the earth? The consideration of those questions will call for a review of those nice adjustments ordained by the Creator, through which the harmony and completeness of the whole material world is regulated and maintained.

Although thousands of tons of oxygen are withdrawn from our atmosphere, year by year, yet, as far as our reliable observations extend, the composition of air remains unaltered from age to age, for air contained in a closed jar found itself, in the ruins of Pompeii, upon being analysed, to be precisely similar in chemical composition to that prevailing at the same time, on the surface of the earth. Few of our readers will, perhaps, suspect that the blade of grass he heedlessly tramples under foot—that every plant used for the sustenance of men and animals—is, by its silent but effectual agency, contributing to the cause by which this wonderful uniformity is established. By the peculiar organisation of plants, they can receive nourishment through the medium both of their roots and leaves; but the vessels by which it is transmitted are so exceedingly minute, that their food can be absorbed only in a state of solution or in the form of gas. Now carbon, which composes the greater part of the woody fibre, is, it is consequently, by far the largest constituent of all vegetable matter; and is itself perfectly insoluble; and can be received by plants, as food, in combination with oxygen, that is, as carbonic acid gas. A little reflection will convince us, that the vegetable world receives little, if any, of its carbon from the soil. Vegetable mould is almost insoluble, not more than one part would dissolve 100,000 parts of water. We must, therefore, look to the atmosphere, whence plants derive their carbon.

That certain plants wholly exist and thrive luxuriantly simply on air and water, the numerous tribes of orchids abundantly prove; and that remarkable plant, indigenous to this country, the stag-horn fern, furnishes a striking illustration of the fact, as it may be seen growing on the trunks of dead trees, or attached to a tree well in the Botanical Gardens in this city. Oil palms grow in the sea and on the western coast of Africa; and it is stated that the authority of Dr. Darwin, that "the richest maize harvests are obtained from the interior of Chili and Peru, from the most sterile quicksands, which are never enriched by manure, and where only small streams from the Andes supply any water." These and many equally remarkable facts prove that the chief, if not the only source, whence plants derive their carbon is the atmosphere; and that way in which this effect is made is thus shown.

If a sprig of mint or any other plant well furnished with leaves be enclosed in a jar with a little water in the bottom, containing air mixed with a considerable quantity of carbonic acid, and exposed to the light, it will live and grow a short interval that all the carbonic acid has dissolved in the water; but within the vessel contains more oxygen than common air. The plant, absorbing the carbonic acid through the medium of its leaves, appropriates the carbon as it sets free the oxygen in a manner not explicable by the laws of chemical affinity, as at present understood; and all we can say about it is, that light in combination with the agent by which this wonderful transformation is effected. We must see how, by the simple agency of vegetation, the earth's surface, that accumulation of carbonic acid which would otherwise become inimical to animal life, is prevented; and how, in fact, after being transformed into the living plant, it is again appropriated to the nourishment of man and beast; and by this reminder, not only that "all flesh is as grass," but that even some of the solid constituents of our own frame once ranged at large.

The absorption by plants of carbonic acid from the atmosphere is continually going on, but with this difference—that whereas during the day they appropriate carbon and set free oxygen: in the night this process is reversed, oxygen being partially absorbed from the atmosphere, and a large portion of the carbonic acid taken up by plants during the hours of darkness given back to the air in its original state. We may then assume it as an established fact, that plants derive none of their carbon from the soil in which they grow—with the exception of what little they absorb with the water taken up by the roots; and even this is mostly furnished by the atmosphere.

We now turn to the consideration of the means by which carbonic acid, a gas much heavier than common air, so readily mixes with it, that it is always found to be present in about the same quantity at the greatest elevation reached by man, as at the earth's surface. If two bottles or jars be filled each with gases of equal specific gravity; one, say with hydrogen, which is lighter than air (as is well known), and the other with carbonic acid, and inverted one over the other, so that the bottle containing hydrogen is uppermost, it will be found, after a very short interval, that the two have become intimately mixed, apparently in opposition to the well known law of gravitation, the heavy carbonic acid has ascended, and the light hydrogen has descended. This power of diffusing itself in all gases, and to that extent that they can rise to very high regions of our atmosphere and spread themselves to its remotest limits. To this cause must it be attributed, that the air in our chambers is renewed and preserved from an excess of carbonic acid—that our scenes are regaled with the sweet odours of flowers, and too often offended by the emanations from our sewers; and to that cause, also, is it due that the ingredients of our atmosphere are as intimately blended as though they were united by the stronger tie of chemical affinity.

NEW CALEDONIA.

We are in receipt of papers from New Caledonia up to the 10th ultimo. The intelligence conveyed by them is meagre and unimportant.

The following is the notice of the 27th of May contained in the *Moriori Imperial* of the 26th May, 1860. M. Bourgois believes it his duty to publish the substance of this statement:—

"*Let. That by an authentic act, dated the 7th of November, 1856, M. Felix Lannoy gave up to his creditors at Sydney, all his property, real and personal, which he had not and no person could exist; all that he had, or might possess, in any manner whatsoever, whether invested in his name or in that of any other person; naming them (his creditors) or one of them irrevocably to act as his attorney (*fonds de pouvoirs*) ratifying and confirming all that they shall do with respect to such debts.*

"*2nd. That by a special procuration, dated the 16th January, 1860, and equally authentic, the administrators of the said act, appointed by Mr. Ralph, (an administrator like myself) to receive for them, and in their names, and in the names of all the creditors, the sum due to M. Lannoy on account of the firm Lannoy and Bourgois, authorising him to give for it a receipt, quittance, and discharge; authorising him also to transact, negotiate, and settle as he shall see fit, and generally to do all that is not provided for by the procuration, professedly to authorise him and to ratify the same if need should arise.*

"*3rd. That by a deed under private seal, dated the 6th of February, 1860, Mr. Ralph, by virtue of the hereinbefore recited powers, gave as trustee of the goods, rights, and interests of M. Lannoy, a discharge and acquittance, full and entire, of all the interest that M. Lannoy possesses, or can possess in the firm of Lannoy and Bourgois; and also as to his rights and interests in the firm of Lannoy and Bourgois, M. Lannoy no more has, nor can have, any species of rights in the firm of Lannoy and Bourgois; and M. Bourgois will regard all the acts and transactions which have passed on account of the*

firm of Lannoy and Bourgois as though they had not taken place, and also as to any payments made to any other person but himself.

Dated Port of France, 28th of May, 1860, and signed

"BOURGOIS."

In the *Moriori Imperial* of the 19th June we further read as follows: "The Town of Police at its sitting, on the 21st of last May, delivered its judgment, in its summary jurisdiction, and by default, condemning Mrs. Macfarland to a fine of fifteen francs, and to the costs and expenses consequent upon procedure for injurious reports, conformably to article 479, number 8, of the Penal Code. The Criminal Court, of First Instance, at its sitting of the 6th of this month, pronounced a judgment which pronounces a reprieve for the sentence made by Mr. Lannoy against Mr. Bourgois, regarding sums to be paid into the Colonial Treasury. The same judgment has likewise condemned Mr. Lannoy to the costs and expenses of procedure, non-suiting Mr. Bourgois in his demand for damages. Dated Port of France, 8th June, 1860. Certified to be a true copy. Chanoine Rambaud, of the First Company, was accidentally drowned on the 20th of May, whilst attempting to cross an arm of the sea named Bottomless Bay. Mr. —, a captain of the *service du génie* New Caledonia, has received the Cross of the Legion.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

By way of Melbourne we have received Honolulu papers to the 31st March inclusive.

A Japanese embassy to the President of the United States had visited Honolulu in the United States steamer Powhatan.

We find in the *Commercial Advertiser*, of March 15th, the following account of the official reception of this embassy by their Hawaiian Majesties:

A very interesting ceremony took place on Friday last, being the reception at Court of their Excellencies the Ambassadors from the Emperor of Japan to the Excellency the President of the United States, which we believe, was the first time that persons holding the rank of ambassadors have visited this kingdom. Besides the ambassadors who visited this kingdom, the King and Queen, and the principal officers of the Government, a number of foreign officers were present on the occasion. The audience was granted in response to the request of His Excellency the Commissioner of the United States, to present the Japanese Embassy, Admiral Tattnall and the Minister of the Post.

The Honorable Mr. T. G. Walker, commandant of Captain Brown, turned out on the occasion, and arrived at the palace at a quarter past one, forming in line along the side of the palace steps. A company of Hawaiian infantry was also on duty, and was stationed at the gateway. His Majesty, accompanied by his ministers and nobles in full uniform, entered the hall about half-past one o'clock, and soon after seven carriages arrived with the officers of the Powhatan. In the first carriage we noticed Admiral Tattnall, Captain Person, and Dr. G. P. Judd. As they alighted from the band of the steamer, which was stationed on the Portico, struck up the soul-enlivening national air of America, and the guests were conducted by his Excellency Mr. Wylie and the Chamberlain into the audience room, from which they were ushered into the reception room, and presented to the King individually.

A new steamer of 400 tons, called the Killane, was expected to arrive in the beginning of May. She had been built at Boston, for Messrs. C. A. Williams and Co., of Honolulu, and was to be employed as an inter-island packet. She was described as a very splendid specimen of naval architecture.

The Hawaiian Board of Health had issued a new code of sanitary regulations.

There had been a contest as to the amount of local taxation, between Mr. Waterhouse, a British subject, and the department of Finance, which had attracted considerable attention. Mr. Waterhouse first made an appeal to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, through the British Consul-General, that his application was lawfully rejected, and the applicant was referred to the law courts of the kingdom. The Police Justice of Honolulu was next made the arbiter of this dispute, and he decided against Mr. Waterhouse. The latter appealed to Chief Justice Allen, in chambers, for a writ of certiorari. In the full Court, however, reversal of the Chief Justice's decision, but the Court held that to effect that being pronounced by Mr. Justice Robertson. The tax-collector then made a seizure, and advertised for sale some of Mr. Waterhouse's goods. Finally the latter appealed, and the dispute will have, in due course, to be referred to a jury. Probably if Mr. Waterhouse is again before a jury, he will be often as beaten litigants in New South Wales are for a new trial.

We append a few other extracts:—

QUEEN'S HOSPITAL.

We understand that the premises of Mr. Kapakae on Beretania-street, leading out to Kukulakau, have been purchased by the trustees of the above institution for 2000 dollars, and that the future hospital will be there erected.—*Polysonian*, February 4th.

selecting the United States as the first country with which to do through which, to introduce his Ambassadors to their number, and which charmed for his acquaintance, will not be lost upon a people so sensitive to their own interests, so sensitive to the point of honour as the Americans.

The following is the list of the personnel of the Japanese Embassy:—

Suzume-Bujin-no-kami, First Ambassador.

Mitsugu-Awage-no-kami, Second Ambassador.

Ogura-Ume-no-kami, Third Associate and Rec.

Morita Okataro, Vice-Governor of Yedo, Second Associate and Treasurer.

Naruse Genjuro, Shikoku Jhugoro, Officers of the 1st rank belonging to the Ambassadors.

Hirose Keishirou, Osakabe Teitaro, Officers of the 2nd rank belonging to the 1st Associate and Rec.

Matsumoto Sanjojo, Yosida Sagozumou, Officers belonging to the Ambassadors.

Masuda Sunjuro, Tuge Hogenboru, Under-Officers of the Vice-Governor.

Kuri-sanzo-hime-hatase, Sessouwa-Sogoro, Officers of the 3rd rank belonging to the 1st Associate, &c.

Namio-Tsunehiko, Tateishi Tokujuro, Tateisho, Ongoro, Interpreters.

Modake, Moriyama, Cowasaki, Doctor.

New Caledonia, has received the Cross of the Legion.

men by Friday. All hands are then set to work to scrape the nuts, which is done at the rate of 200 daily per man. The scarpings are then placed in vats in the sun to decompose and the oil collects at the bottom. There are afterwards various processes, which depend upon what oil remains in the vat. It is calculated 20 or 25 nuts will make a gallon of oil. We are ignorant of the further process by which the oil is purified, and which renders it very clear, and has given the name of Fanning's Island oil one of first quality.

There are numbers of islands in the North Pacific, many within a week or two's sail of each other, of the same character as Fanning's Island, covered with cocoanut trees, which are only waiting for surprising hands to turn into gold. Cocoanut oil is used very largely in the United States and Europe in the manufacture of soap, and (more recently in the United States) for hair oil, for which it appears peculiarly appropriate. The oil is sold at a high price, and is highly esteemed for its medicinal properties.

Matsumoto Sanjojo, Yosida Sagozumou, Under-

Officers belonging to the Ambassadors.

Admiral Tattnall, Captain Person, and Dr. G. P. Judd.

On Thursday last Admiral Tattnall and suite, and the Japanese Ambassadors and their suite, accompanied by the U. S. Commissioner Hon. J. W. Bowditch, made a call of courtesy on His Majesty's Ministers and the residence of H. H. Prince Kamehameha, who is the Prince Regent of the Hawaiian Islands, who is the Prince of the Hawaiian Islands.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday evening the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Monday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Tuesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Wednesday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Thursday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Friday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Saturday morning the Japanese Ambassadors were invited to a dinner given by the Prince Regent.

On Sunday morning the Japanese

THE INDIAN ARMY QUESTION.
(From the United Service Gazette.)

The great question of how military possession of our great Indian empire is to be retained rapidly ripens, and must soon present itself to Parliament and the country for solution. We say military possession without the slightest attempt at circumlocution, for after the recent experience we have had of the dispositions and loyalty of the native races, we cast all the dreams of theoretic philanthropists to the winds, and lay down the broad principle that with the sword alone must India henceforth be governed. That sword need not always be drawn, nor in action, but it must always be present, and in trusted hands; and the question we have now to consider is, how best the anomalies of our old exploded Indian military system can be swept away, and what permanent arrangement can be made which shall at once produce security to imperial interests, contentment to the parties principally concerned, and a perfect regularity as between all branches of her Majesty's army.

One of the most recent discoveries of Mr. Wilson, the new Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been that the Indian army must henceforth be composed of Europeans. In the main, we believe him to be right, and take that proposition as our stand point, and then the only questions that remain are the amount of the force necessary, the questions of transit and relief, and above all, the equitable arrangement of the claims of the officers of the defunct Indian army. There is not one of these questions which does not loom tremendously large in the eyes of the martinet adherents of things as they are, but our conscientious belief is that there is not one of them which will not collapse into the smallest possible proportions the moment it is grappled with by a firm hand and a clear head—such combination for instance as enabled her Majesty's Attorney-General so recently to sweep away the cobwebs that destroyed the efficiency of the Court of Bankruptcy. Yes, we may hear of the terrible expenses and risk of transit, have awful estimates given of the amount of force necessary to keep those terrible Hindus in order, and be treated to quite a chorus of vicarious groaning from a long pampered and now alarmed staff at the impossibility of making any system of fusion just to Indian Line officers; but, after all, we shall find that this clamour is nothing but the false cry in the fairy tale, and that we cannot

Fling but a stone, the giant dies.

Having looked carefully through all the recent Indian papers, we have no hesitation in stating that all the most intelligent of their writers, accept the amalgamation as a fact for the accomplishment of which only a little time is necessary, and consider that the only question still held open for discussion, is the *modus operandi*. None of them hint at a native force beyond a few picked men from the remaining line regiments, to form a sort of auxiliary body, but confine their reasoning to the suggestion of modes by which the claims of Indian officers may be made compatible with the new arrangement. With respect to the claims of Generals and Field-officers, it is suggested that those of the seniors should be compounded for at a fairly estimated money value—which, if offered in a liberal spirit, would, no doubt, be cheerfully accepted by men who had spent two-thirds of their lives under the burning suns of India, as a welcome equivalent for their compulsory retirement, and the remainder absorbed into the Imperial Force, with, in all cases, a special reservation of their pensions. Of course, all special claims must be religiously recognised, and probably there would be some difficulty in arranging the question of seniority promotion, but as whatever is done will be done only exceptionally, and for existing individuals, there need not be much hesitation about it. It will expire with the individuals, and therefore cannot be looked upon in the light of a permanent difficulty.

Every one agrees that the chief administration should be centred in Whitehall, and some of our Indian contemporaries go so far as to mention Colonel Norman as the military chief upon whom the burden of the Indian military business will fall. The artillery and engineers are easily disposed of. They might, we are told, make second battalions of their respective arms; and as for the medical department, a few inspectors general and one principal inspector are all that are considered to be necessary for that branch of the amalgamation. The question of the disposal of the immense body of line officers is, of course, one of great magnitude and importance, but we believe that the great majority of these gentlemen are in favour of complete and unconditional amalgamation. Long and bitterly have they had to complain of the iniquities of the staff, the withering delays of the seniority system, and the gross favouritism of "civilian" Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. In 1860 there were 22 regiments of Bengal Native Infantry, of which the senior captains averaged 32 years' service, and 20 in which the senior lieutenants had not less than 17 years. They complain that £200 a-year is regularly deducted under various heads from their pay and allowances, and that consequently they are always in debt, and that when on furlough, a captain of 15 years' standing has exactly £106 a-year, whilst the "home" lieutenant of seven years' has £137, with quarters, and other allowances. The seniority system, bad as it would be if administered with the impartiality of Minos, is, in this case, alleged to be a mere farce. Supercession is barefaced and constant; and in 1856, out of 74 Bengal Regiments, one-half were permanently commanded by captains and majors; the Lieutenant-colonels being all thoroughly broken down by age and infirmity. As to divisions or brigades, they are, it is alleged, for line officers, entirely out of the question. Nicholson was a captain when he died, Hodson a lieutenant, and Edwards is still a captain in the Indian establishment. Brigadier Christie, with his thirty-six and a half years of Indian service, is still a captain; and even Lieutenant-Colonel Norman, who, we are told, is to have the future administration of the whole Indian army, cannot claim a garrison rank higher than that of a second lieutenant.

And then comes the horrors of staff favouritism, against which Indian line officers murmur without ceasing. A Leviathan staff of 600 is enough to absorb everything that drops in the way of promotion, although of that staff there were, in Lord Dalhousie's time, 300 who had never passed an examination in a native language. Further, we are told that whilst this devouring process was going on there were 250 passed interpreters, who were allowed to revel in the luxurious shades of the subaltern's pay and position. If all these things be true—and in stating them we are only quoting statements which have over and over again been published without contradiction—we imagine that the great "line" difficulty of the fusion question need not for a moment stop the way of the reformers, either at the War Department or the India Board.

As for the increased expense of transit, which

must arise from the indispensable necessity of frequent reliefs, every successive improvement in steam navigation takes from its amount, and, in addition, a complete set-off will be found in the economy of soldiers' lives achieved by shortening the sojourn in an unhealthy climate. The amount of force required is a question upon which there is still much divergence of opinion; but the public mind is daily lowering its standard, and begins to feel that if notions of external conquest be given up, a very moderate army of Europeans, aided by the railways, the telegraph, and a body of native police, will be quite sufficient to preserve perfect order over our Indian Empire, from the Hooghly to the Himalayas.

FARMING ON THE PRAIRIES OF ILLINOIS.
(From the New York Tribune.)

One needs to go to Illinois to understand the extent to which an insatiable thirst for land may be developed.

The small farmer from New England, who mayhap has drudged a score of years upon a poor hundred-acre homestead, and by bad management has made his acres poor without enriching himself, goes to Illinois and settles upon a half-section somewhere near the railroad. Content at first with his 320 acres, and rejoiced to find his soil so prolific as to require no manure, he works hard and thrives for a while. But with an ocean of fertile land about him stretching on every side to the horizon, he gradually becomes thirsty for an increase of his farm, and at different times buys, now a quarter and now a half section, and in larger lots as the disease gets the better of him, until his estate becomes cumbrous and unmanageable, and his load of debt the same. It surely would be a violation of every principle of common sense to deny that this overgrowth of farms brings shiftless management. Man is but mortal, and where labour is scarce the land-owner is forced to skim over his great farm as the sheer impossibility to do full justice to any portion of it.

This is the experience of most Illinois farmers, who err in buying more land than their capital warrants; and after visiting a number of places we became convinced that good management was decidedly the exception, shiftlessness the rule.

So far as the number of acres is concerned, none of the farms which we have sketched bear comparison with the estate—a petty kingdom it might also be called, of Mr. Sullivan, near Homer Champaign County, Illinois. While ordinary men are content with a few hundred acres, he numbers his by the thousand, and from the upper windows of his house can look out upon a single timothy meadow, which contains 1500 acres within its boundary fences. Nor do we recollect to have seen in this or any other country a body of land more fertile than the black loam of the prairies on which we saw his corn growing.

The case of Mr. Sullivan is somewhat different. Himself a farmer, we are told, of very large property, which is located near Columbus, O., he so fully appreciated the splendid capabilities of Illinois prairie land that he quietly located in very desirable localities Government land-warrants to the extent of many thousand acres; and at one time and another so increased the quantity that he now holds, or did last fall, over 100,000 acres of land. In the farm at Homer, which we visited, there are 20,000 acres; in another, in Livingston county, 40,000; and other smaller plots elsewhere. He bears the reputation of being an excellent farmer in Ohio, and with his skill and experience the vast prairie estates will undoubtedly in time be made the most of. They are now in a transition state, partly cultivated and fenced, and in part the mere range of virgin prairie, with the same tough sod over which the buffalo roamed and the Indian rode at headlong speed. Where the land is under crop its fertility is well shown in the stalks of the 12 feet and 14 feet corn, and the close bottom of the timothy meadow, near the house. This meadow, which measures two miles in length and half-a-mile in width, had been cut over prior to our visit; but we could see from the sod what the crop must have been, even if the great stack at one side of the field had not been a witness to two tons per acre. On this farm there are 3000 acres mown, the hay from which we saw in stacks of eighty tons each, the whole amounting to upward of 3000 tons, or an average of one ton to the acre. There were 1500 acres of corn raised last year, and about 1000 of wheat; the greater part of the remainder of the farm was in meadow and pasture.

To do the farm work 200 working-oxen are required, with, by the sixty horses, are managed by seventy labourers. Five yoke of cattle are put to each plough for breaking prairie, but only one is needed for ploughing old land. So much ploughing has to be done at once that Mr. Sullivan would be very glad to get some tool that would do it wholesale; and, in the hope that Jesse Fry's large gang of ploughs would answer this purpose, it was tried last year. Thirty acres were ploughed with it; but, as it required a skilful man to work the screws which regulate the depth of work, and consumed so much power to do little work, it was abandoned. The very harrows on the place would be suitable for a farmer in Broxborough. They are 20 feet wide, made in sections, which are attached to one draft bar, and drawn by several spans of horses. These republicans have actually been allowed to negotiate with a real Emperor. These scorers of diplomacy have actually been engaged before the eyes of admiring Europe in a great diplomatic transaction. The "gloomy sporting man" must have heard an applauding voice within his bosom when Mr. Cobden, declining, with all the simplicity of greatness, to mingle with the aristocracy of Plombières! This was more than enough to ensure a fervent eulogy on the signal "good faith" of the Emperor in indemnifying himself by the seizure of Savoy for his failure to perform the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca. But the masterpiece is the stroke which has secured Messrs. Bright and Cobden. These republicans have actually been allowed to negotiate with a real Emperor. These scorers of diplomacy have actually been engaged before the eyes of admiring Europe in a great diplomatic transaction. The "gloomy sporting man" must have heard an applauding voice within his bosom when Mr. Cobden, declining, with all the simplicity of greatness, to mingle with the aristocracy of Plombières!

This was more than enough to ensure a fervent eulogy on the signal "good faith" of the Emperor in indemnifying himself by the seizure of Savoy for his failure to perform the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca. But the masterpiece is the stroke which has secured Messrs. Bright and Cobden. These republicans have actually been allowed to negotiate with a real Emperor. These scorers of diplomacy have actually been engaged before the eyes of admiring Europe in a great diplomatic transaction. The "gloomy sporting man" must have heard an applauding voice within his bosom when Mr. Cobden, declining, with all the simplicity of greatness, to mingle with the aristocracy of Plombières!

This was more than enough to ensure a fervent eulogy on the signal "good faith" of the Emperor in indemnifying himself by the seizure of Savoy for his failure to perform the stipulations of the treaty of Villafranca. But the masterpiece is the stroke which has secured Messrs. Bright and Cobden. These republicans have actually been allowed to negotiate with a real Emperor. These scorers of diplomacy have actually been engaged before the eyes of admiring Europe in a great diplomatic transaction. The "gloomy sporting man" must have heard an applauding voice within his bosom when Mr. Cobden, declining, with all the simplicity of greatness, to mingle with the aristocracy of Plombières!

Such being the personal position of our statesmen, it is all the more necessary that the nation should form a right estimate of the present danger. It arises immediately, of course, from the concentration of the immense military power of France in the single hand of a man nursed in

conspiracy, full of visionary schemes of aggrandisement, and on whose character it has happily become unnecessary to dilate, since he has at last exhausted the credulity and despised theopathy of the world. But this very concentration which is the immediate source of danger springs from a still deeper cause. If Louis Napoleon were really the creator of the military empire, and if he were really the master of his own creation and the arbiter of its course, there might be some reason, though there would be little dignity, in endeavouring to conciliate his personal good-will, and to secure his personal forbearance. But the truth is, he and his empire are the mere crater of the volcano which has once covered Europe with its lava streams, and now threatens a second eruption. We dare say he was sincere when he said that the Empire was peace. He might very probably think at that time that peace, at all events peace with this country, was his best game. All the more terrible is the warning given by the fact of his having been already compelled twice to break through his programme and engage in great wars. He is a despot, but he is also a slave. He may trample on law and liberty so long as he does the will of the French army. We are a sober and phlegmatic people, in whom the citizen greatly preponderates over the soldier. Yet let any one imagine half a million of Englishmen in arms—not scattered over our colonies and dependencies, and engaged in active service, to public speaking which your countrymen possess, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen possess, is that he must be a speaker of the English tongue, in which it can reach the height of the art, and I wish to turn his attention to two points. I speak on this subject with the authority both of experience and observation. I have made it very much my study in an attorney's office, as the law is now practised. I should not hold too severe a tuck, or too high a price to pay, for the benefit it must surely lead to; but at all events the life of a special pleader, I am quite convinced, is the thing before being called to the Bar. Now mark you, this man has been educated with general learning, and has acquired classical proprieties, will never sink into a mere drudge. He will always save himself a harm less from the dull atmosphere he must live and work in, and the sooner he will emerge from it, and arrive at eminence. But what I wish to inculcate especially, with a view to the great talents for public speaking which your countrymen

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A NUMBER of gentlemen connected with the commercial, pastoral, and banking institutions of the colony waited upon the hon. the Colonial Secretary yesterday at noon. Mr. Cowper received them with great courtesy. There were present: Sir Daniel Cooper, late Speaker of the House of Assembly; Sir W. M. Manning, G.C.; Mr. John Hay, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mr. S. D. Gordon, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, and the hon. Henry Prince, Esq., members of the Legislature; Mr. Thomas St. Moritz, and Mr. D. J. Smith, solicitors; Mr. R. Wetherell, of the Bank of New South Wales, and Mr. Ingelow, of the Oriental Bank. Mr. Henry Moore, agent of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; Mr. Thomas Ware Smart, J.P.; Mr. Michael Mclellan, J.P.; Mr. Alexander Stuart, of the Towns and Co.; Mr. Brooke, of Newcastle; Mr. E. Manning, J.P.; Mr. Samuel Cohen, merchant; Mr. Palmer, of the H. & A. Co.; Mr. Andrew Garren, A.M.; Mr. Hanson, of the Empire.

Sir D. Cooper said that the gentlemen present were come to urge upon the Government the necessity for making some temporary arrangement for the conveyance of our English mails from Melbourne to Sydney, until the two mail steamers—the Jeddah and the Northern—were to come to Sydney to coal and to be prepared for the return trip, but it was desirable that the Government would make some arrangements or agree with the Melbourne Government, or with the Postmaster-General, with respect to the bringing of our letters. He proposed the agents of the company were in a position to arrange with the Government of this colony for the conveyance of our English mails from Melbourne after having delivered the Victorian mails.

Mr. COOPER: I hardly think we are without reference to the Victorian Government.

Mr. COWPER: The question then to be settled was, first, the quickest and cheapest way of getting our English letters from Melbourne to Sydney—carrying on the present contract until they heard from the British Government.

Sir W. M. MANNING thought there were two distinct questions to be determined: first, what should be done with the English mails in reference to this matter; and second, what temporary arrangement should be made for the conveyance of our letters from Melbourne.

Mr. COOPER: Until the time when the Government could be communicated with. From the correspondence printed in that morning's *Herald*, it appeared that the present steam postal arrangement was only temporary. The Home Government seemed entirely to have misunderstood what had occurred in New South Wales. It had been intended that the Chamber of Commerce was the Government of the place—(laughter)—and that this colony would have nothing to do with the arrangement. It had struck some of those present that it would be better if, instead of the present, some new arrangement could be made to date from this month, and that, instead of making a fresh charter between Melbourne and Sydney, the mail should be thrown aside altogether and the master made one of a general character,—this colony, of course, to pay its proportion of whatever the expense might be.

Mr. COOPER: I suppose you have got some private information from Mr. Moore in reference to the Jeddah and the Northern.

Mr. COOPER: The Master said the Northern and the Jeddah were to be dispatched and to return, after rapid docking and cleaning. The letter containing that information was sent to him by his brother agent before the answer of the Government to the telegram had reached its destination.

Mr. COOPER: That would facilitate the matter.

There was a misunderstanding in reference to this subject. From the dispatch of Sir Henry Barkly had arisen an error, which ran through the correspondence.

In answer to a proposal which came out formerly, his Excellency said, "The arrangement thus proposed is that, on the cessation of New South Wales, as anticipated from the coming of the Queen, and the withdrawal of its contribution to the South Australian colonies, the burden so far as the other colonies are concerned, the Imperial Government should, in concert with Victoria, take a branch line from the Postmaster-General to the Chief Secretary's Office, Victoria, and the subject of the new contract for the conveyance of mails between Point de Galle and Melbourne, which he had received that morning, it was stated—

I have the honour to suggest that the concession of the Government of New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania, and Queensland, and Western Australia, may be invited in the following proposals:

1. That each of the colonies above mentioned to the north of the line of 130° E. longitude, and to the south of the equator, shall contribute to the cost of the transit of mails through France and Egypt, and all other expenses.

2. That Victoria will arrange with the other Australian colonies, and with the Government of the colonies, the benefits of the service, and the payment of their respective shares of its cost.

3. That the Government of New South Wales has declined to pay any part of the subsidy, unless the Panama route be adopted for one line of packets.

The colony had done nothing of the kind, and Sir Henry Barkly only proposed that the new arrangement should take place on the "cessation of New South Wales." In a Treasury Minute of the Executive Council in England, and dated 15th May, 1869, it states:—

Even if the colonies had been united in wishing to maintain the present service, and to continue their half of the additional expense, it would still be necessary for the Government to have been induced in proposing to Parliament any addition to the large subsidy already payable; but the positive refusal of the colonies to contribute to the maintenance of the service, and other colonies to purchase a continuance of the present service, either by claim or by the Mauritius, at the price of an additional subsidy, leaves no doubt that it is impossible to estimate that proposal.

We had never done anything of the kind. We had never positively refused. The action of this Government had been entirely opposed to the course there stated. This would be clearly seen from a Treasury minute made out by Mr. (C.) came into office this year. In the same minute, they said, "In a few minutes they stated that they were not prepared to advise that this colony should be a party to any contract which would bind it to support for a series of years the postal service by the Suez route. Fully alive, however, to the inconvenience which would necessarily result, in an interruption of steam postal communication with this colony, the Government are not disposed to recommend that either of the proposals in question should be absolutely rejected; on the contrary, they are quite willing to advise that whichever of the two proposals may be ultimately adopted by the colonies most interested in the maintenance of the Suez route, this colony should subsidize that service, and let it be used by the colony, and should support it upon the same terms, and in the same rateable proportion, as the contribution to the present contract is paid." That would reach England by the next mail after this arrangement had been entered into. In no dispatch that was ever written by the Government of this colony could we find it said that this colony had been used to express our refusal. But he did find the word used in the Melbourne correspondence, for they had "declined to have anything to do with the Panama route." This Government had not declined anything. The first mistake was the passing of a series of resolutions by the colonies, which this colony would be no party to any contract unless they were to be included in the first instance. The question now was whether we were prepared to pay a rateable proportion of the \$60,000, or whatever other expenses might be incurred? Certainly. The second question was, If any colony could, would not co-operate, would we pay part of the bill? Of course we would. Then came the question of bringing up our mails from Melbourne: This, in his opinion, was a question to be referred to the Admiralty agent to guide his operations.

Mr. COOPER: But supposing the Postmaster informed the Admiralty agent that he only required to the Melbourne mail, and that the others were to go on to Sydney—would not the Admiralty agent go on with the boat?

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: But supposing the Postmaster informed the Admiralty agent that he only required to the Melbourne mail, and that the others were to go on to Sydney—would not the Admiralty agent go on with the boat?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

Mr. COOPER: Yes; but of course it has a united action.

Mr. COOPER: The Admiralty agent remains now board as Admiralty agent, and takes charge of the mail as usual.

Mr. INGLOW: Would the mail agent insist upon the Melbourne Postmaster taking charge of all the letters, including the mail for Sydney?

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney. Established 1847.

BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day, at 11 o'clock.

Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.

The usual cash advances or invoices of saddle, rigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is an ample market.

The premises are wholly distinct from the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the stable stables.

THIS DAY'S Horse sale.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, about 30 horses, comprising hackneys, roadsters, and harness horses.

Also,

A mohair cow, with young calf at side.

Dogcart and Outing Harness.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

A very excellent dogcart, with complete set of outing harness.

M. R. S. WILLOWHILL will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

10 horses, just arrived from Maitland

3 draught horses, from Bathurst, subject to any trials

2 horses, from Windsor

1 bay mare, a very superior saddle and harness mare

Above 100 horses, consisting of draught, gig, and saddle horses.

Gig, dogcart, drays, harness, &c.

Terms, cash.

Writing Books, Books, Clothing, Watches, Blankets, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

30 volumes books, various

7 boxes clothing and sundries

Gold and silver watches and jewellery

10 pairs blankets and sundries.

Terms, cash.

Practical Notice.

Holloware

Glass Cloth

Glass Piping

Glass Paper

Glue

Heavy Lead

Heavy Cloth

Paperhangings

Paint

Variegated

Oil

Turps

Patent Dryers

Red Colour, &c., &c.

FOETHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on early day.

Several invoices of the above damaged and sound, now landing ex Hobart, and other late arrivals.

Fall particulars in a future issue.

Practical Notice.

Boots and Shoes

Now landing, ex Tasmania.

Fall particulars in a future issue.

Boots and Shoes.

Tools and Co., &c., &c., &c., &c.

Just landed.

Auction Sale—20th July.

M. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, 20th July, at 11 o'clock.

150 trucks boots and shoes, as above, comprising

Mr. G. H. T. P. H.

Ditto ditto

